

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN
STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second-class
matter, under Act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: H. W. Fowler,
44 North Sycamore Street.

THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.

THE SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday, in Richmond and Manches-
ter, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents
per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One	Six	Three	One
	Year.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun.,	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun.,	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun. edition only,	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Weekly (Wed.),	1.00	.50	.25	—

All assigned Communications will be
disregarded.
Rejected Communications will not be
returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1905.

Public vs. Private Interest.

The Times-Dispatch has great respect
for the property rights of individuals,
and would never have the municipality
trespass upon such rights. But it is no
trespass for the city of Richmond to take
into its bounds suburban property which
is needed for the city's development. In
such a case the lesser interest must give
way to the greater. It may be against
the interest of some owners of property
in the suburbs to have their property
taken into the corporation and subjected
to city taxation. It might perhaps be
better for the owners that such property
be left out, especially if the property
be desirable manufacturing sites, and
more especially if city conveniences
are given to factories which may be
built thereon. But we are persuaded that
public interest demands that all factory
sites and residence lots included within
the lines proposed by Messrs. Lynch and
Minor shall be taken into the corporation,
and private interest must not be
permitted to stand in the way of public
interest. The city must spread out; the
city must have more land for residences
and manufacturing plants, and a few
individual property owners must not be
permitted to block progress.

This is said in no harsh or autocratic
spirit. The Times-Dispatch is a public
institution, and is speaking for the
whole community, and when it comes
to an issue between private interest and
public interest, there is but one course
for a public journal to pursue, and there
is but one course for the Council to
pursue. In this case, as in all other cases
of public concern, the rule must be the
greatest good to the greatest number.
The advocates of greater expansion
have made liberal concessions to those
who have contended for narrower lines,
and we can see no sufficient reasons why
the Lynch plan should not be adopted.
It is backed by the Chamber of Com-
merce and by the Joint Committee on
Progress, which represents all the trade
and commercial organizations in the city.
These organizations have no selfish ends
to serve. They represent the public and
they are working for the public interest.
The Board of Aldermen should consider
this when they come to a vote on Tues-
day night. This is Richmond's affair,
and the welfare of Richmond is the ques-
tion of paramount importance.

John Paul and the Joneses.

We have received, through the courtesy
of Colonel William H. S. Burgwyn, of
Weldon, N. C., a copy of "The North
Carolina Booklet," containing an article
by him, in which statements are made
concerning John Paul Jones, which are
at variance with other statements re-
cently made by correspondents of The
Times-Dispatch.

"The Groves," now a dilapidated man-
sion in the suburbs of the town of Hall-
fax, N. C., was once the proud home
of Willie Jones, a distinguished citizen
of the Old North State in the early days
of the republic. It is said of him that
he was to North Carolina what Thomas
Jefferson was to Virginia, and he and
Mr. Jefferson were well acquainted. Mr.
Jones was the leader of the majority in
the Constitutional Convention which met
in Hillsborough July 21, 1788. "For the
purpose of deliberating and determining
on the proposed plan of Federal govern-
ment." There is a tradition, says Col-
onel Burgwyn, that before the convention
met Mr. Jefferson wrote an autograph
letter to Mr. Jones, requesting him to use
his influence to prevent the ratification
by North Carolina of the Federal Con-
stitution. As the story goes, Mr. Jones
read the letter privately to every member
of the convention known to be a disciple
of Mr. Jefferson, and converted from op-
position to ratification others who were
in doubt, so that the convention voted
against ratification by an overwhelming
majority. Colonel Burgwyn further de-
clares that from that time Willie Jones
was the most popular political leader
in the State, and that by this act his friend-
ship for and with the great Jefferson was
strengthened. In after years the fami-
lies were united by the marriage of Mr.
Jones's daughter, Martha, to Judge John
W. Eppes, of Buckingham county, whose
first wife had been Thomas Jefferson's
daughter.

With this introduction, we come to the
point in the story, and present it in Col-
onel Burgwyn's exact language. He says:
"A narrative of this family and their
home would not be complete without the
statement that it was here the young
Scottishman, John Paul, found a home in
his wanderings, and from grateful recog-
nition of kindness shown him adopted
the name he afterwards made so famous."
Winston Churchill, in his book, "Rich-
ard Carvel," as others have done, claims

that John Paul Jones got his name from
a Virginia planter. Mr. Cyrus T. Brady,
in his biography of his favorite hero,
contained in his Great Commander Series,
says that he adopted the name in affec-
tionate regard for the Hon. Willie Jones,
and his beautiful and charming wife,
who had both been very kind to him in
his days of obscurity.

He adds that it was Willie Jones, one
of the leading attorneys and politicians
in his native State, who afterwards
secured for Paul a command in the
United States navy. He likewise sur-
mises that, as the Jones family were the
first people of refinement and education
with whom young Paul ever associated,
it was to them that he was primarily due
the polish and cultivation which later ad-
mitted the gardener's son to the highest
circles in American and French society.
The impression made upon young John
Paul by the privilege of association with
these friends, who had raised him from a
"tramp" to a welcome guest for an in-
definite time, was of the deepest, and he
knew to them, especially to Mrs. Jones,
warm, heartfelt affection and devotion
amounting to veneration.

"Mr. Brady is right in his statements.
An autograph letter from Willie Jones's
granddaughter, Mrs. William W. Alston,
who is now living in Isle of Wight coun-
ty, Va., in answer to one of inquiry re-
garding this statement, says: 'The late
John Paul Jones change his name in
compliment to my grandfather, Willie
Jones? I have always heard that he did,
and there is no reason to doubt the fact.
Not only have I always heard it, but it
was confirmed by my cousin, Mrs. Hub-
bard, wife of Colonel E. Hubbard, from
Virginia, while in Washington in 1856,
with her husband, who was a member of
Congress. She then met a nephew of
John Paul Jones, who sought her out on
hearing his name, and told her of her
husband's uncle and family speak of
the incident often, and his great devo-
tion to the family, so that, in my opin-
ion, you can state it as a historical fact.'
This lady is more than eighty years old,
but her letter is full of love and truth,
and her name is honored grand-
daughter and the associations of her child-
hood."

Appended to this statement is the name
of Mrs. Ida Wilkins, who resides at Wel-
don, and who, in the language of
Colonel Burgwyn, a well earned reputa-
tion for careful research and enthusiastic
interest in historical matters pertaining
to her State.

The subject grows in interest, and we
are glad we raised the question. In yester-
day's paper we published an article
from Mr. S. J. Quinn, of Fredericksburg,
in which he declared that John Paul took
the name of Jones in order to conceal his
identity. It is well known that on one
of his voyages he had a difficulty with
a carpenter named Maxwell, and as a re-
sult of the injuries received Maxwell
died, and John Paul was charged with
murder. John became incensed and left
his native land for America. He found
his way to Fredericksburg, where his
brother lived, and catching the spirit of
American independence, he joined the
American navy with the determination of
"carrying the war into Africa," so to
speak. He well knew that if he should be
captured he would be tried for both
treason and murder, and to escape iden-
tification in the event of capture he as-
sumed the name of Jones. Such is Mr.
Quinn's story, and it is the most plausible
we have heard.

Japan's Terms of Peace.

We have referred on more than one
occasion to the terms of the treaty of
peace between Japan and China, made
at the termination of the war between
those nations, in 1894. It is known as the
Shimonoseki Treaty, and it provided,
among other things, that China should
cede to Japan in perpetuity and full sov-
ereignty, together with all fortifications,
arsenals and public property therein, the
Southern part of the province of Feng-
Tien, the country included between the
Yalu River as far as the mouth of the
River Amnok and Alliao up to Ying-Kow,
the boundary running through Feng-
Huang and Hal-Tcheng; also the Islands
of Formosa and Pleacoures.

The part of Manchuria ceded, as above,
was that which the Japanese armies had
overrun and occupied, including Port
Arthur.

China raised no objection to the terms
and Japan would have taken possession
but for the fact that Russia, France and
Germany "advised" her in diplomatic
language not to take any Chinese terri-
tory, but to take instead an indemnity
in money. Japan was forced to take the
"advice" thus kindly tendered, and Rus-
sia advanced to China the money with
which to pay the indemnity. In a few
years thereafter Russia leased from
China the same Port Arthur which
Japan had been forced to relinquish.

This interesting little story is recalled
by a Japanese writer, Mr. Adachi Kinno-
suke, in the May number of the North
American Review. As introductory to his
communication, he quotes in full Article
II. of the Shimonoseki Treaty and briefly
relates that this article was revised "all
because of a polite joint note from Rus-
sia, Germany and France." "As for
Nippon," says Mr. Kinnosuke, "she show-
ed her vast appreciation for the wisdom
of the weak which is called expediency;
that was the most remarkable phase of
this historic incident, and the diplom-
atists of civilized Europe knew better
than any one else that it was not right.
And they laughed, and made things
good natured. And it does not seem to
require the eternal ears of God—which
school boys have been delighted to claim
for the cause of truth crushed to earth—
to make right that which the wisdom of
the diplomatists and the guns of the
combined fleet of the tripartite alliance
made wrong ten years ago." After giving
expression to that fine bit of satire, Mr.
Kinnosuke intimated that he who laughs
last laughs best, and adds that "the re-
assertion of the original Shimonoseki
Treaty would be perhaps the first item
in the peace terms which Japan would
now demand in making a final settle-
ment with Russia." It need not be said
that Japan would experience a delightful
sensation of satisfaction in taking back
this territory, including Port Arthur,
which she has twice captured by force
of arms. She would take it with the
full satisfaction of what the poets call
retributive justice.

But, according to Mr. Kinnosuke, this
is by no means all that Japan will de-
mand. He tells another story, how the
Island of Saghalin passed into the hands
of Russia in 1875, and he declares that

that is another old score to be settled.
"For many a year," says he, "it has
been no secret with us, the people of
Nippon, that there is one wish some-
what dearer to the heart of His Majesty
the Emperor than others. On the day
when he received the dais from his im-
perial father, the Empire of Nippon con-
tained the Island of Saghalin; on the
day when he will vacate the dais in favor
of his heir, he would see on the map of
Nippon at least every inch of the soil
which had known the gracious rule of
his father."

And that is not all, according to this
Japanese writer. As for Manchuria, he
says that Japan has not the slightest
desire of remaining in it herself, but
she wishes Russia to evacuate, and in
thus making a present of Manchuria to
China, he thinks that Japan in all fair-
ness might be permitted to ask China
to furnish her a joint guarantee from
three powers—America, Great Britain and
Japan herself—that the territory thus
turned over to its rightful owner, China,
shall not be leased or ceded to a for-
eign power; and, moreover, that the
Chinese Empire would consent to open a
number of her provinces, ports and
towns to the commerce of all.

And this is not all. Mr. Kinnosuke
thinks that Japan would also demand
that the Russian Government should pay
the private company which owns the
East China Railway and turn that branch
of the Trans-Siberian Road from Harbin
to Port Arthur and Daini into the hands
of Japan.

And still his demands are not com-
plete. He thinks that Japan would also
demand the cession by Russia of the
Siberian territory east of Lake Baikal,
which would include the fortifications
and naval base at Vladivostok.

We know not from what authority this
writer speaks, but if these are to be the
terms of peace, Russia will fight to the
last ditch before she spikes her guns.
The one great aim which she has had in
view for many years and which has
caused her to push on towards the East
was to get a desirable outlet to the sea.
She built the Trans-Siberian Road long
for that purpose, and as the port of
Vladivostok is ice-bound many months in
the year, she gained from China the
privilege of running a branch of the
road southward through Manchuria to
Port Arthur. If now she should be called
upon not only to abandon Port Arthur,
but Vladivostok also and to give up to
Japan the Manchuria branch of the Sibe-
rian Railroad, she would be worse
hemmed than over, and her last condi-
tion would be worse than the first.

The State of Trade.

It is a strange commentary upon Wall
Street methods that at the time when
stocks were tumbling in price, trade re-
ports were breaking the record. Re-
turns of domestic commerce just compiled
by the Bureau of Statistics in Washing-
ton show that the amount of cotton
brought into sight during the current
season to March 31 aggregated 15,632,236
bales, against 9,246,235 bales for the cor-
responding period last year. The cotton
brought into sight during March was
largely in excess of the total for Feb-
ruary. Arrivals of cotton at various
ports during the season to March 31
amounted to 7,535,777, being more than
a million bales in excess of the number
for the same period last year. Southern
spinners during the season took 1,565,518
bales, against 1,453,832 bales last year.

The foreign cotton demand during the
present season amounted to 6,345,472 bales,
against 5,256,641 bales last year.

At New York the total grain receipts
during March aggregated 7,264,481 bushels,
being nearly 2,005,000 bushels in excess
of the receipts for the same month in
1904.

Export withdrawals of grain during the
month of March were 16,723,104 bushels,
being approximately 7,000,000 bushels
larger than for March, 1904.

Shipments of anthracite coal from the
mines for March amounted to 5,238,567
tons, as compared with 4,775,023 tons for
March, 1904.

The estimated production of coke at
Connellsville, Pa., during the present
year up to and including April 1st, reach-
ed a total of 3,300,000 tons, being more
than 1,000,000 tons greater than the
amount produced in 1904, and approxi-
mately 200,000 tons greater than that man-
ufactured in 1903, the increase illustrating
the prosperous condition of this in-
dustry at the present time.

In the review of trade for the past
week, Bradstreet's said that "all statisti-
cal measures of trade progress point to
general business showing satisfactory
increases over preceding years at this
date. Bank clearings are of enormous
volume, next to the largest ever re-
corded, the increase in the United States
for the week being 60 per cent. Failures
are fewer and liabilities smaller than a
year ago, and railway earnings are indi-
cative of a heavy tonnage movement."

Wall Street traders seem to have some-
thing of the gift of prophecy, and they
may see clouds on the horizon, but they
are not visible to the eye of the average
layman.

O'Ferrall for President.

It is claimed that the chairmanship of
the Jamestown celebration committee
will be offered to Governor O'Ferrall.
General Wheeler has also been mentioned
as General Lee's successor. Either one
will make a good leader and insure suc-
cess—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

When the Jamestown Exposition Com-
pany was first organized, this paper
nominated Governor O'Ferrall for the
presidency. We are of the same mind.
We believe he would make a worthy
successor of General Lee. He would
throw his whole heart and soul into the

Nothing gives that de-
licious feeling of absolute
cleanliness to the mouth
like
SOZODONT
Liquid, Powder or Paste

Become a Stockholder

—in the—
**Southern
Interstate
Bank**
To Be Organized With an Authorized
Capital of \$1,000,000.
Shares \$1.00 Each.

This Bank stock offers an unusual
opportunity for a safe and profitable
investment. Stock may be paid for
in ten monthly installments. Subscrip-
tions received from \$10 upwards.
Blanks and particulars furnished on
application to S. Galeski, Chairman
Organization Committee, 737 East
Main Street, Second floor.

Don't miss the opportunity.

enterprise and make his administration
the crowning work of a distinguished
and honorable career.

Our Distinguished Guests.

Richmond is to have a distinguished
body of educators this week. The eighth
annual conference of the Eastern Public
Education Associations will begin its ses-
sion on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in
the hall of the Mechanics Institute,
and continue through Friday. In the
conference will be representatives from
thirty-two educational organizations from
Baltimore, Brooklyn, Boston, Elizabeth,
N. J., Hartford, Minneapolis, Newark,
New Haven, New York, Orange, N. J.,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Princeton, Wash-
ington, Yonkers, Richmond and other cities.
Many subjects of interest will be dis-
cussed, as will appear from the pro-
gramme printed elsewhere, and as the
speakers are men and women of culture,
the conference will be highly instruc-
tive. Special attention will be given to
the subject of manual training, a ques-
tion of peculiar interest to Richmond at
this time.

Of late there has been a disposition
from certain quarters to ridicule speech-
making and all forms of discussion. But
without conference and debate, how is
any reform to be accomplished? How
are the people to be stirred without
agitation? We are convinced that the
Southern Conference for Education has
done more than any other agency to
arouse interest in popular education, and
the interest which has been aroused has
already resulted in marked improvement
in the public schools.

We welcome all such conferences in
Virginia. Richmond is glad to entertain
the members of the Southern Public
Education Associations, who meet here
this week, and we hope that they will
enjoy our hospitality as much as we
shall enjoy their company and their
speeches.

"The Blessing Given."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
Simon Peter saith unto them, I go
a-fishing. They say unto him, We also
go with thee. They went forth and
entered into a ship immediately, and that
night they caught nothing. Jesus stood
the morning was now come, Jesus stood
on the shore; but the disciples knew
not that it was Jesus. Then Jesus said
unto them, Children, have ye any meat?
They answered him, No. And He said
unto them, Cast the net on the right side
of the ship, and ye shall find. They went
therefore, and now were not able to
draw it for all the multitude of fishes.
Therefore that disciple whom Jesus loved
saith unto Peter, "It is the Lord."—St.
John xxi:2-7.

When the disciples had spent the Pass-
over Week at Jerusalem they naturally
returned to their old homes in Galilee.
The house of the fisherman Zebedee was
probably their rendezvous. We may
imagine their talk as they relate what
had passed in Jerusalem, and their specu-
lations upon the future. They are in a
state of suspense, as well as inaction.

They are once more among the familiar
scenes; the boats are lying on the beach;
their old companions are sitting about
mending their nets, as they themselves
had been doing a year or two before,
when they had been summoned by the
Master to follow Him.

But though old associations are thus
laying hold of them again, there is evi-
dence that new influences are also at
work; for with these fishermen are found
Nathaniel and others, who were there,
not for the sake of any past associa-
tions, but for the new and common in-
terest they had in Christ.

These seven men have kept together;
they participate in an experience of which
their fellow townsmen know nothing; but
they must live. Hints may already have
been thrown out that seven strong men
must not depend on others for their liv-
elihood.

As they stand together that evening
and watch boat after boat push off,
the women wishing their husbands and
some good luck, the men cheerily respond-
ing, while they get their tackle in
trim, with maybe a look of pity now and
then at the group of disciples. Peter can
stand it no longer, but makes for his own
net (or perhaps some unoccupied boat with
the words: "I go a-fishing." The rest
were only needing such an invitation to
set out with him. The whole charm and
jest of the former life rushes back upon
them. Each takes his own accustomed
place in the boat; each hand finds itself
once more at home at the long suspended
task, and with an ease that surprises
themselves they fall back into the former
routines.

As we watch their six oars flashing
in the setting sun, Peter steering them
to the familiar fishing ground, we cannot
but reflect how precarious is the whole
future of the world. For that boat car-
ries the earthly hope of the Church. As
we watch the feelings of those men in
that boat, we see how easily the whole
of Christianity might have been broken
off, and never been heard of more, if it
had depended solely on the disciples.

For here they were, not knowing what

had become of Jesus, without any plan
to preserve or spread abroad His name;
open to any impulse or influence; unable
to resist the smell of the fishing boat,
and the fresh evening breeze; they were
content apparently to fall back into their
old ways and obscure village life, as if
the last three years were but a dream
or like a voyage to some foreign shore,
whence they might recall in memory, but
could never repeat.

And yet all the facts they were to use
for the conversion of the world were
already in their possession. The death
of Christ and His resurrection were not
a fortnight old; but they had no impulse
to proclaim these truths. They were not
yet indeed with power from on high.

One thing only seemed to be decided,
and on that they were agreed—they must
live, and therefore they "go a-fishing."

But they were destined to find this not
so easy as they expected. There was
One watching them and that boat; follow-
ing it all the night long as they tried
place after place. They did not have any
success or satisfaction in the old calling,
for it had now passed away forever.
All night they tried, but caught nothing.
Every device was tried, but in vain.
Each time the net was drawn they knew
before it appeared that it was empty.
Weary and dejected with their fruitless
toll in the early morning hours they
made for a secluded spot, perhaps, not
wishing that others should witness their
failure.

But when they neared the shore there,
in the twilight-dawn, stands a figure,
and a friendly voice hails them with the
words "Children," (or, as we would say,
"Lads,") "have ye any meat?"

The rovers at once turn to see who is
calling them, and at the same time an-
swer His question in the negative.

The Stranger then commands "Cast
the net on the right side of the ship,
and ye shall find." They do so, not
expecting any miracle, but supposing that
if He gave them such express instructions,
He must have known the fish were
there. So when they found that the net
was filled, so that they could not draw
it into the boat, John looks again and
more narrowly at this Stranger, and
whispers to Peter, "It is the Lord."

This is the miracle which was again
and again restored the drooping faith
and cheered the discouraged followers of
Christ, when every human effort seems
to fail. Again—again hope is disappoint-
ed, and their labor seems in vain. New
opportunities are seized as they arise,
but with no result. The patient dogged-
ness of the fisherman is reproduced in
the persevering efforts of parental love,
or friendly anxiety for the good of
others. But sometimes the utmost pa-
tience is exhausted; all efforts fail, and
deep disappointment settles on the heart.

Yet this is the very hour the Lord
often chooses to bestow the long hoped
for result, and then the whole weary
night of toil is amply repaid. It is
then that we must recognize who it is
that directs us and gives the desired
blessing.

"Weeping may endure for a night, but
joy comes," if Christ so wills. "In the
morning," for to Him all power is
given in heaven and on earth—power to
give us what we have been trying to
win or power to give us peace and happi-
ness without it.

May ours be the faith to fish with
John. "It is the Lord." Whether it be
in the dark and weary night or in the
dim light of the shadowy dawn—with
childish love and obedience, to await His
commands!

Richmond is in a fair way of extending
her borders on a compromise between
the plan first suggested and the amend-
ment thereto. We hope she may get her
desires and rival in greatness the
far-famed city of seven hills.—Fredericks-
burg Free Lance.

Thank you for the wish. We believe
there are enough progressive men in the
Council and Board of Aldermen to
adopt the plan which the committee will
propose.

The funeral of the late General Fitz-
hugh Lee was a great occasion, and it
is only just to say that Richmond was
fully equal to it.—Petersburg Index-
Appeal.

When it comes to doing honor to a
Confederate hero, Richmond never falters.

Senator Drescher, who cast the deciding
vote for the Niagara "grab" bill in the
New York Legislature, is from Represen-
tative Baker's home town. Let these
two enlightened statesmen get together
and exchange ideas on the burning
capacity of limelight.

A bowery cigar manufacturer, whose
plant has just been robbed for the fifty-
second time, says he is nearly ready to
begin to lose faith in the police. How
can we expect our policemen to do really
good work if we talk about them like
this?

Mr. George Schmitt, of New Jersey,
has just been married, at ninety-five
years of age. Rev. E. H. C. Smith per-
formed the ceremony, but it has not yet
been determined who is to break the
news to Osier.

Senator-elect Frazier, of Tennessee, has
filed an affidavit that his election cost
him only \$150. Gracious, how some peo-
ple would like to see a lead pipe clink
like that floating around in old Virginia.

Our correspondent at Crews reminds
us that Mrs. May Lutton, who had done

SICK HEADACHE
Carter's
**LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**
They also relieve Dis-
tress from Dyspepsia, In-
digestion and Two Hearty
Biting. A perfect rem-
edy for Dizziness, Nausea,
Drowsiness, Bad Taste,
and all the Mouth Coated
Tongue, Pain in the Side,
TOOTHACHE, and
regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Carter's
**LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**
Genuine Small Bear
Fac-Simile Signature
Wm. Carter
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

AGENCY DIRECTORS.

We desire three or four honest, bright, active, tactful and expe-
rienced young men of good habits as agency directors, to visit
such territory as we may direct, appoint and work with agents.
Salary, commission, renewals and expenses will be paid. Good
chance for increased salary and promotion if the work merits it.
Apply in person or by letter to
H. SWINEFORD & SON, General Agents for Virginia
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF UNITED STATES
1110 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

such fine work in hunting up Luna
Joyner, is a resident of that town. We
are not surprised that Crews is proud to
own her.

A Nebraska paper says: "With a tele-
phone in the house, a buggy in the barn,
a rural mail box at the gate, the problem
is solved—how to keep the girls and boys
on the farm." Same here in Virginia.

Georgia alone has seven million peach
trees that escaped the April frosts. That
will do to insure a little "peach and
honey" to those who like it.

With the bricks now flying straight
and true, it has become evident that the
Chicago teamsters are really striking—
striking most anybody in sight.

An Indiana woman has just been
awarded a divorce because her husband
refused to wear a dress suit at dinner.
Such chaps as this have got no right to
marry Indiana women, anyway.

A Norfolk man lost two well filled
pocketbooks in one and the same day.
Not stated whether on the street or at
the race track.

Believing that where there is so much
smoke there must be some fire, the Fed-
eral grand jury has gone after the to-
bacco trust.

Texas cowboys have been called upon
to stampede the Chicago strikers. Now
we have black jack against thunder.

The State of New York has had three
strikes in the Nan Patterson case, and
will doubtless be called out.

The Chicago teamsters who have walked
out on a strike modestly claim that
they were driven to it.

Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, is the one
individual who has had more trials than
Nan Patterson.

The one vice that Philadelphia simply
could not stand for was the vice of
dollar gas.

Smart old man Castro. He has turned
a whole cargo of his troubles over to
Bowen.